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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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MR. EVERETT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. EVERETT TO HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

BOSTON, May 29, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done me the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism, and intelligence; and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain; loath as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December.

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participations in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

It having been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of, at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice Presidency. These reasons, of course, still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause, (if I may without indelicacy say anything on the subject,) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their intelligent and active assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the Mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their conservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of co-operating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited,) and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor, to tread the thorny and *thankless* paths of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us,) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office—which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me, from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression,—it is certainly mine,—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed an almost purely sectional character,—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view. While a potent and baleful influence is exercised by men of this class in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the out set, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions, in reference to which, as abstract formulæ, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake, which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories, and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions, (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency, representing respectively the dominant, sectional ideas, will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass, at which North and South cannot and will not co-operate in the periodical re-organization of the government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be called into action throughout the Union, or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1776 and 1787, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord, (for they existed then as now,) as our Fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of co-equal Sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to, if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled, with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles, and in ordinary times, I admit that third parties are objectionable, but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which the proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring togother, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives ,those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency presented by the Union Convention, is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talent, large experience in affairs, proved integrity, and sterling patriotism, furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with its patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country,

I remain, dear sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

To the Honorable WASHINGTON HUNT.

Death of Hon. Samuel D. Ingham.—Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, died on Tuesday at the age of 81.

DIED,

Suddenly, of Paralysis, in this town, on last evening, Capt. JAS. SUNDY, in the 52d year of his age.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We continue the re-publication of the statistical artcles on Equal Taxation, as proposed in our last; by copying the fifth of the series, as follows:

From the Observer of March 29.

EQUAL TAXATION.

We make the following extracts from the Enquirer, the Democratic organ in Newbern:

"Eastern North Carolina now pays four-fifths of the taxes, and if our opponents break now our Constitutional safe-guards we will have to pay nine-tenths, and whether the rich men or the poor men of the East pay the taxes, the money will be taken from us, and we would all feel the loss, for our interests are one and the same. Let us understand this question. It is this: The labor of the East is done principally by slaves—the work of the West is done principally by free labor. We speak in general terms. After the formation of our State government, the West, year after year, urged a general Convention for the purpose of changing our Constitution, which the East with one unanimous voice, without respect to party, refused. And in this they were obstinate in their refusal for the very reason that the West would attempt to tax the slave labor of the East, leaving her own labor untaxed. For instance, an Eastern farmer cultivates his lands with four slaves, worth $4,000; a farmer in the West cultivates his lands with four free laborers, on which you are not permitted to put any value. According to this new doctrine of *ad valorem* the Eastern farmer would pay *forty one dollars* while the Western farmer would pay only *five dollars!* Is this just? Is it right? We say it is not, and our fathers very properly considered it unjust."

Let us look first at the statistics of this Newbern organ. It says that Eastern Carolina now pays four-fifths of the taxes, and under equal taxation will have to pay nine-tenths. Is this true? Let the reader turn to the tables which we compiled from the only official source, the Comptroller's Report, in last Thursday's Observer. It will there be seen that the East pays $164,773, whilst the West pays $149,702. Instead of four-fifths, this is but a little over eleven-twentieths. And instead of nine-tenths, under the system of equal taxation, the East will pay but about six-tenths, and this simply because the East has more in value of property than the West. Of course we do not suppose the Enquirer would deliberately misstate the facts, but such random assertions are of as evil tendency as if they were made with a purpose to deceive. We suppose that if any one would take the trouble to sitt out the proportions of interest, merchants' capital, &c., paid by the East and West, about the same proportions of taxes would be shown; but the argument of the Enquirer would be weakened; for if, as the Democrats falsely assert, equal taxation means equal taxation on *every thing*, then, as the East pays the larger shar'e of these minor kinds of taxes, an equalization of *every thing* would reduce these and increase the taxes on lands and negroes.

We deny also that there is any such marked difference as the Enquirer contends in the kinds of labor of the two sections. It appears by the same official statistics that we have published, that there are about two taxable black polls in the West to every three in the East—58,897 to 89,016. And it is said, and we believe it to be true, that there are as many slaveholders in the West as in the East—many Eastern people owning each very large numbers.

Again, on the part of the West we utterly deny and repudiate the idea that her people would under any circumstances "attempt to tax the slave labor of the East, leaving her own labor untaxed." It is a libel on any section of the State to say so.

But we had another purpose in quoting these Democratic views, to-wit, to show white laborers, whether East or West, the estimation in which they are held by this *Democratic* organ, whose Editor, by the way, had just come from the Democratic State Convention, fully imbued, doubtless, with the feelings which prevailed in that body of *leaders* of the party towards the working men, whose peculiar friends they *profess* to be. See the parallel instituted by this Democrat between the white laborer and the slave laborer. On the free laborer, (the white man,) says this Democrat, you are not permitted to put any value! That is, if the Whig doctrine of equal taxation should prevail, the free white poor man will be put upon a different footing from the negro! Well, we do not see that this would be any great outrage; indeed, we rather think it is right and proper that it should be so, whether the white laborer be rich or poor. The farmer who owns $4000 worth of property, whether in slaves or anything else, ought to pay a tax upon it *as property*, whilst every *white man* pays a poll tax as a contribution to the government which protects his person and his lite, in peace, as he protects, or is expected and required to protect, the Government and the *property* in time of war.

The Enquirer, after some further remarks, reiterates its *Democratic* doctrine, so insulting to laboring white men in every section, whether rich or poor, as follows:—

"Democrats of North Carolina, such is this boasted *ad valorem!* The slave labor of the State, which is owned mainly by the East, is worth $200,000,000! The free labor of the State, used principally in the West, is worth—what? Why nothing, because you cannot put any value upon free labor. Now apply this delusive *ad valorem* system and slave labor, at 25 per cent. on the $100, *ad valorem*, pays into the Treasury $500,000, while free labor *ad valorem* pays nothing. Where is the equality? Where is the justice of such *ad valorem?*"

"25 per cent. on the $100" would, according to our calculation, be $25 on the $100, and instead of $500,000, as the Enquirer says, would amount to a tax of *fifty millions of dollars*. We submit that nobody proposes to tax slaves 25 per cent., or fifty millions of dollars a year. Nor does anybody propose to tax them even 25 *cents* on the $100, which is what the Enquirer probably meant. As we showed on Thursday, a tax of 10 or 11 cents on the $100 of lands and negroes would yield about the same amount of revenue as is now derived from those sources. And it is not true that free white labor pays nothing. It pays a poll tax, which is now higher than ever before, yet not so high as the necessities of the State may hereafter require.

We beg our readers, in all sections, to ponder well these *Democratic* doctrines and statistics. The former are as insulting to white laborers as the latter are grossly inaccurate and delusive. White men who do not incline to be *valued* like a slave, will scarcely relish such *Democratic* doctrines.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,379,210 bales, against 3,589,646 last year. Increase 789,564 bales.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 98. Virginia 93¾.

A HEAVY TAX COLLECTION.—The total amount of taxes for 1860 paid in the city of New York is $8,984,683 69.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1860.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The County Court is in session this week, Duncan G. McRae, Esq., presiding. We have heard of no litigation of any public interest.

The following justices have been appointed by the Court to take the tax lists for 1860:—

Fayetteville—William Bow, Esq.
Carver's Creek—William Giles, Esq.
Seventy-first—Neill R. Blue, Esq.
Quewhiffle—Arch'd A. McKethan, Esq.
Rockfish—William McMillan, Esq.
Gray's Creek—William Alderman, Esq.
Cedar Creek—Val. Downing, Esq.
Lock's Creek—Sherwood Holley, Esq.
Flea Hill—D. J. McAlister, Esq.
Black River—A. Gainey, Esq.

It is not a pleasant duty which these gentlemen have to perform. But the consequences of failure to perform it are less pleasant. It is provided, ch. 99, sec. 67, Rev. Code:—

"If any Justice appointed to take the list of taxables, or any freeholder appointed to assess the value of land, shall wiltully refuse to discharge the duties of his appointment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The following appointments have been made of Inspectors of elections to be held on the first Thursday in August next:

FAYETTEVILLE.—*Governor.*—S. Boon, W. Draughon. *Senate.*—J. B. Starr, R. M. Orrell. *Commons.*—J. H. Cook, T. S. Lutterloh. *Sheriff.*—H. L. Myrover, S. T. Hawley.

CARVER'S CREEK.—*Gov.*—Wm. B. Ray, Jas. D. Buie. *Sen.*—John Bell, J. P. McLean. *Com.*—Nathan G. King, Daniel McKinnon. *Sh'ff.*—Wm. Giles, Hugh McCormick.

SEVENTY-FIRST.—*Gov.*—Jno. Buie, Jno. McLauchlin. *Sen.*—N. R. Blue, John Q. McDougald. *Com.*—J. K. Ray, G. D. Baker. *Sh'ff.*—Dougald Carmichael, Wm. Shaw.

QUEWHIFFLE (SMITH'S.)—*Gov.*—L. Bethune, John McRae. *Sen.*—Alex. Campbell, Angus Ray. *Com.*—A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLean. *Sh'ff.*—Chas. Monroe, Jas. McPherson.

QUEWHIFFLE (MUNROE'S.)—*Gov.*—Robert Smith, Daniel Johnson. *Sen.*—J. W. Collins, Wm. Smith. *Com.*—J. R. McCollum, L. Cameron. *Sh'ff.*—Daniel McLeod, W. J. Kelly.

ROCKFISH.—*Gov.*—D. J. Black, R. McKinnon, Jr. *Sen.*—John McColl, Wm. McMillan. *Com.*—D. Murphy, Arch'd. McLean. *Sh'ff.*—R. S. Hobbs, D. McDougald.

GRAY'S CREEK.—*Gov.*—Jas. Kirkpatrick, E. H. Evans. *Sen.*—Geo. Memory, Jos. Pate. *Com.*—Wm. Alderman, J. B. Carver. *Sh'ff.*—Abs. Marsh, Neill McArthur.

CEDAR CREEK.—*Gov.*—Jos. Bullard, J. C. Blocker. *Sen.*—R. M. Devane, B. Culbreth. *Com.*—Joel Jones, Jos. Downing. *Sh'ff.*—G. W. Wheeler, W. J. McDonald.

LOCK'S CREEK.—*Gov.*—S. Holly, Jno. McDaniel. *Sen.*—Arthur Horne, L. Culbreth. *Com.*—H. Gainey, Malcom McMillan. *Sh'ff.*—Wm. Cade, Daniel Horne.

FLEA HILL.—*Gov.*—J. W. McLeran, Neill McDougald. *Sen.*—G. W. Lawrence, Jno. Holmes. *Com.*—D. J. McAlister, W. J. McPhail. *Sh'ff.*—James Guy, Rob't. Williams.

BLACK RIVER.—*Gov.*—James W. McKethan, Jno. Williams. *Sen.*—Ed. Godwin, David McNeill. *Com.*—A. Gainey, Dan'l. McDaniel. *Sh'ff.*—Jas. McKethan, Hinton Munn.

GOV. ELLIS AND HIS MURFREESBOROUGH ORGAN—A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—Mr. Foster, Editor of the Democratic Murfreesborough Citizen, does not fancy the manner in which Gov. Ellis and his friends (*in another section of the State*) treat his report of the discussion at Gatesville. He publishes a card, dated May 29, 1860, from which we make the following extract:—

"In your journal—of May 3d, I think—I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement that Gov. Ellis said, at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West like the horseleech, still cried, "more! more!" an inaccurate account. I have heard, furthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied, on several occasions, that he ever made any such remark.

"Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness as a consideration higher than any demands of partizan expediency, and knowing, most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it duty to reaffirm my statement in that regard; and I ask you, in justice to me, to publish the assertion I now reiterate.

"No one can doubt my fidelity to the Democratic party. The whole course of my manhood has demonstrated it. I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity. I shall support Gov. Ellis for re-election, and I shall vote for him in August. I am willing to contribute my best services in behalf of the Democracy, and to make any sacrifice that may be legitimately demanded of me. But I cannot consent to any impeachment of my truthfulness, in the interest of any party.

"I presume that my own declaration, without corroboration, is enough for all who know me. If needed, however, the testimony of others can be adduced in its support."

CANDIDATES.—We are very glad to see by the Hillsborough Recorder that the Whig Convention for Alamance and Randolph has nominated Jonathan Worth, Esq. for re-election to the State Senate, "notwithstanding the alternate rule, heretofore entered into by the counties of Randolph and Alamance, giving alternately each county the representative in the State Senate."

Henry K. Nash, Esq. declines the nomination for the Commons in Orange county, as he will be compelled to be absent from the State during the Summer.

Dr. Columbus Mills, Democrat, is a candidate for the Commons in Rutherford.

The National Union party in Pennsylvania.—The famous "Young Men's Club," known as the "Minute Men of 1856," reorganized on Friday for the Fall campaign, after declaring for Bell and Everett. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union movement in the city and State.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—These are "edged tools" which politicians should handle with great care, provided they have a regard for their own safety. Yet Democrats in North Carolina appear to have the most supreme contempt for their own reputations, if we may judge from their careless handling of these same edged tools. We have corrected many glaring errors of the Wilmington Journal, the Newbern Enquirer, the Salisbury Banner, the Raleigh Press, the Winston Sentinel, &c. And now we find some equal to any of them in a speech delivered at Salisbury by a very respectable gentleman from Raleigh, (Edward Cantwell, Esq.) and published last week in the Raleigh Press. His statistics abound with errors, but we propose to notice but one or two of the most glaring. We copy the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Cantwell then asked what had the West to gain by the change? He showed that 42 counties of the West had paid last year into the public treasury $176,000—a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue. It might be a delicate matter for an Eastern man to say this, but coming from the centre of the State, he, Mr. C., thought it might be received from him, who might be considered an impartial observer of these things. He showed that the West had paid but $175,000 into the treasury, while she had received, in the same period, $491,128, for her Western works."

Mr. Cantwell has not named the "42 counties of the West," and thus it is not so easy to show which they are. But we copy from the Comptroller's last annual Report a list of *all* the counties in the West, with the amount paid by each. There are 47 of these counties, and we add the half of Wake, as being neither East nor West. (The county of McDowell was not returned last year, and we take the amount from the year previous.) The following is the exact statement:—

Alamance	$7,317 98	Ashe	3,545 52
Alexander	2,247 10	Burke	4,472 57
Anson	9,460 36	Caldwell	2,360 26
Buncombe	6,172 12	Catawba	6,196 21
Cabarrus	8,769 15	Cherokee	2,178 09
Caswell	13,613 06	Cumberland	17,753 43
Chatham	10,278 97	Davie	5,127 05
Cleaveland	4,770 54	Gaston	4,748 89
Davidson	8,722 53	Harnett	3,012 31
Forsyth	8,720 57	Henderson	4,667 86
Guilford	13,571 28	Jackson	1,551 95
Haywood	1,682 00	Macon	1,711 12
Iredell	9,048 62	McDowell	2,826 94
Lincoln	5,255 43	Montgomery	8,157 72
Madison	1,419 17	Orange	12,946 95
Mecklenburg	16,069 03	Polk	1,418 10
Moore	5,119 76	Richmond	7,725 17
Person	7,331 68	Rowan	15,009 59
Randolph	7,418 01	Stanly	2,967 84
Rockingham	11,262 44	Surry	8,788 31
Rutherford	6,480 08	Wake (½)	18,023 37
Stokes	4,488 27	Wilkes	8,977 66
Union	5,881 89	Yancey	1,589 82
Watauga	1,460 79		
Yadkin	4,015 62		
			$303,882 66

Now here it will be seen that "the West," of which Mr. Cantwell speaks in the closing sentence we have quoted from him, pays $303,882 05, instead of $176,000, into the State Treasury. This is an extraordinary discrepancy. But if any one wishes to satisfy himself whether Mr. Cantwell or we are right, let him examine the Comptroller's Report for himself, and he will be satisfied.

But Mr. Cantwell will probably tell us that he did not mean to include the *entire* West (though he says distinctly at the close that "the West had paid but $175,000.") In another place he says "42 counties of the West." Now without admitting the propriety of this selection of 42 smaller counties, and denominating them "the West," we must show that Mr. Cantwell's figures are still very far from being correct. Let us deduct the half of Wake and the five largest tax-paying counties, so as to leave only 42 counties. Thus:—

Wake (½)	$13,023 37	Mecklenburg	$16,069 03
Caswell	13,618 06	Cumberland	17,753 43
Guilford	13,571 28	Rowan	15,009 59
			$89,089 76

Take $89,089 76 from $303,882 05, and still there remains $214,842 29, instead of $175,000, paid by the 42 smallest counties.

But we insist upon it, and prove from the Comptroller's Report, that "the West" paid into the treasury last year $303,882 05, out of the whole amount of $633,432 97. This lacks but $12,834 43 of being one-half, instead of being "a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue," as Mr. Cantwell says.

This most extraordinary mistake probably led Mr. Cantwell into another equally glaring. In a previous part of the speech, "He showed (so it says) that the proposed change would give the East 37 of the Senators, leaving but 13 for the West."

Representation in the Senate, as our readers know, is based upon taxation. As the East pays more taxes than the West, it now has 27 Senators to 23 from the West. But if Mr. Cantwell's assertion that the West pays only "a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue" were true, it would need no "change" to give the East 37 Senators and the West only 13. That would be the exact proportion under the existing system of taxes. So that, taking Mr. Cantwell's statement as correct, the proposed change would leave the sections exactly as they now are entitled to be—the only wonder being, that, with a Senatorial representation based on taxation, the East should be content now to pay nearly three-fourths of the taxes and only have a very little more than half the Senators.

But Mr. Cantwell's figures are altogether erroneous. The East pays a little more than half the taxes and has a little more than half the Senators. And under "the proposed change" the East can scarcely by possibility gain more than one Senator, for its increase of taxes will not be one-fiftieth part of the whole, or $12,000.

How far Mr. Cantwell redeemed his pledge to "leave flights of fancy to the Opposition," the reader can judge. To us it appears that he drew on his fancy for his figures, and he evidently has a very lively imagination.

MORE BLIND LEADERSHIP.—"A Tax Payer," in the Winston Sentinel, does us the honor to quote the Observer in regard to the probable number of slaves in North Carolina, for the purpose of expressing his opinion that there are not 300,000, whilst we had and have no doubt that there are considerably more than that number. In 1840 there were 245,817; in 1850, 288,548, showing an increase of 17 38-100 per cent. The same rate of increase since 1850 would show about 339,000 now, and we doubt not that this is near the actual number. But "A Tax Payer," to induce the impression that the number of slaves is not increased, says that "the Comptroller's Report for 1859 shows that there were then 150,925 black polls in the State; the Report for 1859 shows that there were *then* only 147,918, a decrease of 3012 black polls in one year." But "A Tax Payer" either did not know or chose to suppress the fact that in the Report for 1859 the Comptroller had no return of black polls from Edgecombe county. Add the 4,563 black polls of that county as returned in 1858, and instead of a decrease of 3012 in one year, it shows an increase of 1,551. From this increase, however, should be deducted about 450 for Cherokee, Haywood and Yancey, not returned in 1858, and returned in 1859 as having 500.

The same writer admits that Equal Taxation would diminish the tax on land $50,000, but says it would increase it $195,000 on other property. This of course is a notion of his own. It would involve the collection of $145,000 more of revenue than the State now collects or needs. And there is no danger that any Legislature, of any party, will do so exceedingly foolish a thing as that.

WHIG MEETING IN LUMBERTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, John Pool, the *Union* and the *Constitution*, was held in the Court House in Lumberton on Monday afternoon, the 28th inst. The Convention was organised by calling Giles Leitch Esq. to the Chair, and Conderry Godwin was requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a speech of some length, and in a manner creditable to himself and profitable to his party.

On motion a committee of five—consisting of Rory McNair, Hon. J. A. Rowland, Giles Williams, Esq., Dr. Angus Bethune, and Maj. Hector J. McLean, was appointed to prepare resolutions, and to recommend the names of suitable persons to represent Robeson county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of N. C.

The committee having retired, Col. T. J. Morisey was called upon, and responded in an able and impressive manner. This effort of Col. M. was as usual, a good one, and will not be forgotten on the 1st Thursday-in August next by the *conscientious* voters of Robeson.

The following report was then presented by the committee through their chairman, Rory McNair:

Resolved, That the nomination of Bell and Everett merits our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That we approve of the ad valorem system of taxation, and that we have an able debater and loyal standard bearer in John Pool, who is worthy of the support of all lovers of the country.

Resolved, That we recommend to this Convention the names of MURDOCH MCRAE, Esq., and Col STEPHEN I. COBB, as suitable persons to represent the County of Robeson, in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint three delegates from each Captain's District in Robeson to meet our friends of Richmond County, in Convention, at Floral College, on the 1st Saturday in June next, to nominate a suitable person to represent this District, composed of the counties of Richmond and Robason, in the Senate.

Resolved, That we recommend to that Convention the name of Gen. A. Dockery for the Senate.

Loud and repeated calls were then made for Col. J. W. Cameron of Rockingham, who came forward and delivered in his usual way an able, patriotic, and convincing speech.

The following list of delegates was then read by the chairman:

Alfordsville.—John McQueen, James B McRae, Drown McCallum.

Thompson's.—Jacob Alford, W A Rodgers, John Q McArthur.

White House.—G P Floyd, Wm Oliver, B A Faulk.

Sterling's.—J F Britt, B Williams, Colin Williams.

Britt's.—Alex Gunn, D F Edmunds, E Ward.

Wishart's.—Dr S B Morisey, A D Brown, R McNair.

McIntyre's.—Dr W Williams, A Buie, L B Godwin.

Regan's.—John Baker, F Broadwell, N Sinclair.

Lumber Bridge.—John H McEachin, D C McNeill, Neill Smith.

St. Paul's.—Dr D Smith, John McNair, Daniel McMillan, Jr.

McEachin's.—A McEachin, Jr, Dr A D McLean, Alex Purcell.

Smith's.—Arch'd Smith, Maj H J McLean, E Lilly.

On motion of Hon. J. A. Rowland the chairman and secretary were added to the list.

Wm. A. Rodgers Esq. of Robeson was then called on, who entertained the audience for half an hour in quite a happy effort in behalf of our country's rights.

On motion, ordered that the Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the chairman and secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

GILES LEITCH, Ch'n

C. GODWIN, Sec'y.

Lumberton, N. C., May 28, 1860.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts delivered what is pronounced "the most ultra, violent, and offensive speech ever delivered in either branch of Congress." (That is saying a great deal.) Mr. Chesnut of S. C. briefly expressed his regret and disappointment at the outpouring to which the Senate had been compelled to listen. He had hoped that the Senator would have profited by his former experience, and would not have again made himself the slanderer of statesmen and of States. The ancients deified men and animals for some real or imagined virtue, but it had remained for the abolitionists of Massachusetts to deify, in the person of their representative, the incarnation of mendacity and meanness. To that apotheosis neither he nor his political friends could any further contribute by noticing the speech just delivered. Mr. Sumner replied, that having in his speech undertaken to characterize the barbarism of slavery, he would be able to append the remarks of Mr. Chesnut as an illustration of the barbarism in question.

Kansas was the business on hand; it is a bad business, and, as the reader will see, badly attended to.

Nothing of interest on Tuesday.

In the House, on Monday, we note nothing important. On Tuesday, the bill providing for the return of the recently captured Africans was passed with an amendment limiting the amount appropriated to $250,000. During the debate on the bill, Mr. Smith, of Va., said that he wanted the negroes to return or remain at their option. Mr. Taylor ineffectually proposed that the U. S. and Great Britain should enter into a joint convention for the return of captured Africans. Mr. Pryor questioned the constitutionality of appropriating money to send them back, though he thought that Congress had the power to suppress the African slave trade. He was in favor of reducing such Africans to a state of *quasi* slavery or apprentices. Mr. Millson earnestly opposed this, and argued that the plan of sending them back was humane and judicious. We can, said he, do nothing else with them. The bill was passed by a vote of 121 against 56.

A Valuable Work.—Mr. O. H. Perry, State Librarian, advertises for sale copies of Lawson's History of North Carolina, a reprint from the original edition, only two copies of which are in existence.

This work should command an extensive sale from North Carolinians, particularly. Price $2 per copy.—*Wil. Herald, 6th inst.*

Terrible Tornado.—A terrible tornado passed over Iowa and North Western Illinois on Sunday night—ranging from West to East, half a mile in width from the Mississippi to Rock River—scarcely a house, barn, or tree is left standing in its track. The loss of life as far as heard from is not less than 200 persons. The loss of property is immense.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig adopts the Baltimore Union nomination cordially and inconographically. The editorial heading shows a large bell, marked "John Bell."

Bancroft's History.—Messrs. Little & Brown will in a few days issue the eighth volume of Mr. Bancroft's great historical work.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The articles following those on Equal Taxation already published, though containing a variety of facts and figures bearing on the subject, were mainly of a controversial character, called forth in reply to Democratic orators or newspapers. We pass them by, and turn to the Georgia system:

From the Observer of May 7, 1860.

SYSTEMS OF TAXATION.

Perhaps there is no subject on which our local laws are more complicated, unequal, and difficult to be understood, than those levying taxes, and certainly there is no subject which ought to be made more plain to the meanest comprehension, for it concerns every man, high and low, to know what are his obligations and duties in the matter. The law is construed differently not only by private individuals but by public officers. And the consequence is a want of uniformity in bearing the burdens which it imposes. Nor does there seem to be much improvement from year to year. The present act is as objectionable as any of its predecessors—a fact probably not owing to any want of practical business information of the Chairman of the Finance Committee who had the subject in charge, but to a manifest want of it in the great majority of those who were associated with him in the Legislature.

Having always had a great respect for the State of Georgia—"the Empire State of the South,"—we have been at some pains to inform ourselves as to her system of taxation, in which purpose we have been courteously assisted by the Editor of the Savannah Republican and by Peterson Thweatt, Esq. the Comptroller General of the State. From them we have received a copy of the tax laws and some of the latest annual Reports of the Comptroller. The tax laws, passed in 1852 and 1854, are very simple and brief, not one-sixth part of the length of ours. The system is generally ad valorem, with some exceptions. Under it the necessary revenue, $436,121, was raised by a tax of only 6½ cents on the $100 value of real and personal property, as given in by the owners under oath. The aggregate amount of property given in last year was $609,453,984, viz:

88,759,223 acres land, average value $4.48	$149,547,880
Value of town real estate,	82,129,314
448,864 slaves, average, $612 63,	271,620,405
Money and solvent debts,	96,124,701
Merchandize,	18,581,687
Manufacturing stocks, &c.,	4,428,132
Furniture, (under $300 is not taxed)	2,125,045
Shipping,	631,731
Property not enumerated,	39,315,089
	$609,453,984

Besides the ad valorem tax on all this property, there is a poll tax of 25 cents on every white man between 21 and 60 years of age, $5 on professional men and artists, $5 on every free negro, and special taxes on banks, railroads, insurance companies, &c.

The law exempts from taxation, all property belonging to religious, literary and charitable institutions; all plantation and mechanical tools, all furniture not above $300 in value, all libraries, all poultry, all annual crops and provisions, fire arms, (not for sale,) wearing apparel, and $200 value of other property.

This seems to us to be a wise and beneficent law, easy of comprehension, and relieving the very poor of any tax whatever, except the poll tax of 25 cents. The debt of North Carolina is larger than that of Georgia, and we doubt if its taxable property is so large, (though Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool are said to estimate it at $700,000,000,) and therefore the poll tax in this State could not properly be reduced so much as from 80 to 25 cents, any more than the land tax could be reduced to 6½ cents on the $100 value; nor perhaps could quite so much of "furniture" and "other property" be exempt; but every tax law ought to, and no doubt will as heretofore in this State, exempt the other articles named. For the same reason (our large debt) North Carolina may very properly require a tax for a license from retailers of liquors, circuses, billiard tables, and some other such things now taxed here but not noticed in Georgia.

Supposing that there is $500,000,000 worth of property taxable under this view of the question, in North Carolina, exclusive of the articles properly to be exempted, a tax of 11 cents on the $100 would yield $550,000, and the present or even a less tax on white polls, with licenses to retailers, &c., would make up the necessary revenue of $633,000 as last year.

The Georgia law requires every individual to give in, under his own oath, a list of his taxable property, affixing a fair value to it. If any one should fail or refuse to do so, the tax Receiver to list his property, affix a valuation, and collect a double tax. The person giving in swears "that his property is not worth more than the valuation." A conscientious man will rather exceed than fall short of the value of his property.

This, of course, puts it in the power of the owner to defraud the State by perjuring himself; but such a power is incident to our own present system in North Carolina and to every other system that ever was or ever will be devised. We do not think our people, however, less honest than those of Georgia, and there the system works well. As an evidence of this we may mention, that the people voluntarily increased the value of their lands from 1858 to 1859, $10,687,910; that is, from an average value of $4 11 an acre in 1858 to an average of $4 43 in 1859. And in the same way they voluntarily increased the value of their slaves $44,154,478; that is, from an average of $526 39 in 1858 to an average of $612 63 in 1859. The aggregate increased value on all taxable property from 1858 to 1859 was no less than $70,534,762. This shows that the people may be trusted, though some persons appear to think otherwise.

By the way, our recent estimate of the value of slaves at $600 on an average, was complained of by the Wilmington Journal as too high—$400 was enough, said that paper. Yet here we find the people of Georgia actually giving in theirs, a year ago, at $612 63. This shows that we were, as we said, rather under than over the mark in the estimate of $600.

The obstacle to the adoption of the Georgia system in this State, with such variations as our different circumstances may require, is the existing constitutional provision exempting more than half of all the slaves from any taxation and affixing almost a nominal tax on the other half. Remove this unequal and unjust discrimination, and there would be no difficulty in simplifying and equalizing our system somewhat as that of Georgia is. These are our own views of what would be a proper basis for a system of taxation. Of course the constitution of the State will not enter into particulars. It belongs to the Legislature to do that. The constitution now *prevents* equal taxation. The Whigs wish to remove that obstruction.

It is no objection to us, whilst it ought to be an argument with our Democratic friends in favor of the Georgia system, that that State is and has long been Democratic. We like fair and equal laws, whether originating with Whigs or Democrats. We do *not* like our own unequal and incomprehensible laws. Georgia is, besides, unquestionably first among the Southern States, in progressive improvement in all that makes a State great. Her example is worthy of imitation.

One more remark, and we will dismiss this Georgia system for the present. That State is situated like ours—an Eastern and a Western section. The East, as here, has the greater proportion of slaves, and of wealth generally. Yet an equal tax on all property, slaves and all, has never been complained of in any part of that State, but appears to be universally acceptable and admirable in its practical working. Nobody in Georgia appears ever to have imagined that to tax every slave as *property*, according to his value, would either drive slaves out of the State or give aid and comfort to the Northern fanatics. It was reserved for the Democrats of North Carolina to make such notable discoveries. Is Georgia, Democratic Georgia, less alive to the importance of protecting that great interest than the Democrats of North Carolina?

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUIS XIV.

Due notice will be given when this fine Piano arrives, that all may have a chance to see it.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-tf

A NEW FEATURE.

WE HAVE RECENTLY added to our Stock a choice lot of

PERFUMERIES.

Lubin's Sup'r French Extracts,
"Eau De Larande,"
"Monpelas,"
"Lustroline Regeneratrice,"
"Eau Tonique,"
"Spanish Lustral,"
"Pomade Onctueuse,"
"Macassar Oil,"
Shaving Compounds,
Shaving Creams,
Shaving Soaps,
Toilet Soaps, &c. &c.

All of which are genuine articles and sold at VERY LOW PRICES, at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Clothing & Furnishing Store,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

June 2. 23-3t

MOLASSES.

31 BBLS. CHOICE SWEET MUSCAVADO MOLASSES, for sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

June 7, 1860. 24-2t

FISH.

50 BBLS. NEW HERRING.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

June 7, 1860. 24-2t

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ly pd

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 19 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-1ypaid.

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

Superior Court.—Extra terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following Counties:

Orange, 2d Monday in June,	Judge	Dick.
Iredell, 3d " " (2 w's)	"	Heath.
Richmond 4th " "	"	Saunders.
Robeson, 1st " in July,	"	"
Davidson, 1st " "	"	Osborne.
Henderson, 4th " in June,	"	Bailey.
Buncombe 1st " in July,	"	"
McDowell, 3d " "	"	Howard.
Cherokee, last Monday in August,	"	Osborne.

Raleigh Press.

Mr. Badger at Wilmington.—Hon Geo. E. Badger, one of the Electors of the Constitutional Union party for the State at large, will address his fellow citizens at Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.—*Wil. Herald.*

Oxford Female College.—The Commencement exercises of Oxford Female College took place last week. They were attended by an unusually large crowd of visitors, and were highly interesting and entertaining. On Wednesday night, the Valedictory sermon before the Graduating class was preached by Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville. The sermon was eminently appropriate and practical. Its language was plain yet elegant; its delivery calm, yet impressive, and its counsel was wise, sensible, and seasonable. * * * Mr. Ivey [of Fayetteville] a member of the Senior Class of Wake Forest College, on behalf of the Clio Society, presented each one of the Graduates with a neat and beautiful Bible. Mr. Ivey performed the duty assigned him in a handsome manner. The presentation scenes were very impressive. Many of the stoutest hearts were overcome with emotion, and the audience was deeply interested in the ceremonies.—*Oxford Leisure Hour.*

Fire at Newbern.—A fire broke out in the lumber yard of Alex. Mitchell, Esq., on Craven street, on Monday night last, just before 9 o'clock. The lot was full of lumber, shingles and other combustible material, and there being a quantity of powder stored in a warehouse on the lot, the news of which spread rapidly through the crowd which collected, it was impossible to make any effective efforts to subdue the flames until after the powder had exploded. The warehouse being near the Progress building, the kitchen in the rear caught and was entirely consumed. The Progress building was on fire several times and it was only by the almost super-human exertions of gentlemen who remained in the building applying water all the time, that the building was saved. As it was the windows were burned and broken, and the house flooded with water. But for extraordinary exertions, the whole block, in which the Progress office is located, would have been consumed, and how much further it would have gone it is impossible for us to tell. The entire loss to the Editor of the Progress is not less than $1,800 to $2,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Messrs. Mitchell & Son estimate their loss at $2,500, on which there was no insurance. We are not apprised as to what Mr. Geo. F. Fisher's loss is, but we suppose from $400 to $600. *Newbern Progress.*

Lawson's History of North Carolina.—We invite the attention of North Carolinians and others, to the advertisement of O. H. Perry & Co., in relation to the republication of this work. Every North Carolinian especially, who feels an interest in the history of his State, should have a copy of "Lawson's History." Mr. Perry deserves credit for his patriotic efforts to perpetuate "so important a portion of the history of our good old State." Price of the work, $2. Address O. H. Perry & Co., Raleigh.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Eastern N. C. Crops.—Hyde County.—The crops have been injured by the late rains and unpropitious season. The wheat crop is badly injured, and the farmers are expecting but half a crop. Corn looks promising, though somewhat damaged by the late storm.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

Edgecombe County.—A stranger would suppose that every man in the county was a farmer; and the opinion would not be far from the truth. This may account for the great improvement in agriculture in that County; the great prominence given to it in the daily intercourse of the people. Crops looked promising, considering the unfavorable season. The last year's crop of cotton is said to have been 20,000 bales, and the crop of this year will be much larger, unless some disaster prevent.—*Iredell Express.*

Rust in Wheat.—Some of our farmers are apprehensive lest the rust will materially curtail the Wheat crop this season. In some localities in this section, the Wheat is found to be unusually infected with this disease.—*Oxford Leisure Hour.*

The Crops.—We have seen a good deal of the growing crops in this county recently, and find the prospect of the wheat crop to exceed all extectation. The rye crop is we think likely to be a heavy one. The young corn looks well for this season of the year and promises a fine yield. The orchards of the country promise an abundant crop both of peaches and apples.

Franklin, N. C. Observer.

Terrible Storm, Whirlwind, &c.—We had a terrific storm of wind and rain, accompanied by a whirlwind, on Monday night last. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, &c. A whirlwind struck the Gin House of Mr. James L. Battle, near this town, completely demolishing it, and scattering the fragments in every direction.

Tarboro' Southerner.

POLITICS AND CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A friend in Mississippi adds to a business letter:—

"The Democrats are all mum. I hear a few remark that they are done voting on that ticket.

Cotton and corn prospects fine; wheat fine, what there is. We sow small crops only for home consumption; one half was entirely killed by the cold winter. Very few oats sown; they have fired, and have the appearance of rust. Weather very dry".

Blood!—More Blood!!—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun of Wednesday says: Within the past two days our pen has been kept busy in chronicling deeds of violence. We may be said to be in the midst of a carnival of blood. On last Sunday a Mr. Lee, of this county, becoming offended at his wife, deliberately pulled out his pistol and sent two balls whizzing through her body. No sooner had he perpetrated this shocking deed than a relative of his, animated by a laudable spirit, shot him down, killing him instantly. In this morning's issue we record the death of Col. Wm. DeGiffin and Dr. Selser, by the hands of Dr. Bell. On the same day a desperate affair took place at Terrapin-neck cut-off, in Madison parish, in which five or six men were either killed or dangerously wounded.

Short Horse soon Carried.—The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned on Friday evening, after a pleasant session of four days, during which the new government has been very successfully inaugurated and put in operation. The legislation has been mostly of a private nature, though a statute concerning the cattle disease was enacted.

"Defaulters at Home and Abroad."—"Pullinger, the defaulting cashier, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude."—*London paper.*

"The friends of Mr. Fowler presented him with $8000 wherewith to support himself, etc."—*New York Paper.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 7, 1860.

The Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 25th ult., has arrived.

Her news is of no interest or importance.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, Middling and lower qualities have declined ⅛d to 3-16d. Holders are pressing on the market. Fair and good middlings are generally unchanged. Market closed very dull. Fair Uplands 7⅛d; Middling Uplands 6¾. Stock on hand 1,200,000 bales, of which 900,000 are American. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn very dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d.

New Orleans Election.—The municipal elections on Monday passed off quietly. John B. Monroe, the American candidate, was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority.

General Walker, the Filibuster Again.—Gen. Wm. Walker, with a few of his officers, has gone to Central America.

Growth of Memphis.—As an evidence of the growth of Memphis, the Argus states that, during the last *ten* years, the population has increased from 5,280 to 35,000.

A Little Girl Blown Into a Tree.—At Farmington, Iowa, last Sunday, during the tornado, a little girl four years old, was carried by a sudden gust of wind and lodged in a cherry tree a few rods distant, her clothes having caught in the branches of the tree, where she remained unhurt.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT.

Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

"Gentlemen.—I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers every where.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York

June 4. 23-6t

North Carolina, *Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,*

MOORE COUNTY. *April Term,* 1860.

IN pursuance to an order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and costs due thereon for the year 1858, to-wit:

No. of acres Land.	PERSONS' NAMES.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls.	LOCATION OF LAND.	Tax due.
641	G W Foushee, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	$12000 00		Deep River, Tyson's Creek,	$92 00
1150	Wm B Phillips, R Street, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	250 00			1 80
100	Simeon Phillips,	8000 00	1	Deep River,	84 84
100	William Stutts,	100 00		Tom's Creek,	30 30
10	George Bass,	30 00		Stuck Creek,	62 62
880	John T G Bethune,	340 00	1	Little Pocket,	90 90
714	John McCaskill,	100 00	1	Wet Creek,	76 76
100	M B Munroe,	100 00	1	Richardson Branch,	77 77
246	Henry B Stutts,	360 00	1	Wet Creek,	52 52
1754	Eli Smith,	151 00	1	Stuck Creek,	61 61
296	Thos McNeill,	548 00	1	Mill and Sing s Creek,	83 83
500	Daniel A McNeill,	500 00	1	Bear Creek,	80 80
150	W B Durham,	575 00	1	Bear and Buffalo Creek,	83 83
408	H C Harden,	1000 00	1	Island's Branch,	72 72
202	G W Moore,	287 00	1	Deep River, Fall Creek & Deep River,	91 91
					1 88

From the Minutes.

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

June 7, 1860. 25*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

John R. Ritter vs. Benjamin F. Roberts.

Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Benjamin F. Roberts, is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the Lands levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage 4th Monday in April 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

Issued 1st day June 1860. 25*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, *et. al.*

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in this case, is a nonresident of this State, Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Archibald McDonald to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

Issued 1st June 1860. 25*6t

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

June 6, 1860. 24-tf

New Books.

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by Geo. Elliot;
The Mother's Mission; Ministering Children;
Edith's Ministry; Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence;
Flora's Lexicon; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America;
Father Tom and the Pope;
Colton's Pocket Map of Texas;
Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the U. States;
Wood's Practice of Medicine;
LEATHERMAN'S ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE;
Ebony Rulers, Blotting Paper, &c. &c.

June 2. E. J. HALE & SON.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1860.

The late Commencement

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It may seem strange to some that the end of a scholastic year should be called a Commencement. But this designation is philosophically correct. To begin one phase of existence is to end another. He who begins life ends his nihility. He that ends his travel begins his rest. The termination of a college career is but the commencement of that whereof it was a season of preparation. As then with Commencement is connected an examination into what was done during the terms just closed we begin with retailing what we gleaned respecting that work. From the "Order of Examination" we learn that the classes were divided into sections of ten or twelve members, and to each section was allowed one hour. Each member of a section had but five or six minutes to show what he knew about the subject on which he was examined. Unless there had been frequent and minute inspections during the session it is evidently impossible that the teacher should be able to judge aright of the success of any student as a student. Any visiter who might have been present at this brief examination would have to rely on the report of the teacher for his own opinions concerning the merits of those who passed before him. Were these examinations more protracted, surer tests of the proficiency of each pupil would be afforded to those interested in determining the grade of his scholarship. A student who had failed on one passage of the classics, ancient or modern, might redeem his credit as a scholar on another; and one who had passed brilliantly through one discussion in Mathematics might appear as only lucky for once when others were presented to him. The Faculty of the University will confer an invaluable boon on their country by devising means which shall ensure in all their pupils constant and hearty diligence, both before they leave their respective Academies and while under the peculiar discipline of the University. He who has been an incessant student during six or eight years of the formative portion of his life will be like to carry the habits of close observation and patient thought with himself whatever be the sphere of his subsequent activity. We need for our neighbors thoughtful men whether they be farmers, or tradesmen, or mechanics, or members of any profession. For thoughtful men will become learned men, and learned men are the most apt to perform aright their duties to their God and to their fellows.

It was announced in the Catalogue lately published that the Board of Examiners of the part of the Trustees on this occasion would consist of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, the Hon. W. H. Battle, R. R. Bridgers, Esq., the Hon. W. A. Graham, and W. F. Leak, Esq. Of these Judge Battle only found it convenient to attend during the whole time allotted to the examination. Mr. Bridgers was the only other member of the Board who, during the past fortnight, heard our future Websters and Calhouns—Bishops and Judges, makers of laws and subjects to law—tell what they knew of the public economy of the Ancients or the political economy of the moderns—explicate the properties of explicit functions and expose the mysteries of exponential equations, determine the force of the particles in Greek, distinguish the uses of the subjunctive in Latin and talk aloud as the French and Spanish talk. As the result of the daily drillings during the session and of the brief examinations at its close, they to whom *"commissum est,"* decided that among the eighty members of the graduating class Messrs. Battle, Bryan, Hale, Pool, Royster, Strong, Wilson and Wooster were entitled to the *first* distinction in scholarship: Messrs. Bond, Brooks, T. W. Cooper, Headen, James Kelly, King, Scales and Weir, to the *second*, and Messrs. Baird, Borden, Bruce, Daniel, Fain, Fogle, Graham, Hardin, E. Martin, Rial and Thorp to the *third*. These awards were made in view of their whole college course, during which Messrs. Royster and Wooster only had received the first honors of their class at the eight semi-annual examinations.

As to punctuality in attending their college duties, Messrs. Battle and James Kelly were counted as having never failed in one of the 4500 attendances required of them in the four years. Mr. Thorp had not failed in the last two years. Mr. Pool was never absent when on the Hill. Mr. Strong was never absent, or even tardy, when it was possible for him to be present. Messrs. Barbee, Nicholson, Thorp and Wilson were seldom absent during the four years.—Messrs. Baird, Barrett, Bond, Borden, Brooks, Bruce, Cole, Cooper, T. W. Cooper, Graham, Headen, McCallum, Mimms, Rial, Royster, Scales, Wallace and Wooster had also exhibited a commendable punctuality in attending the various exercises of the University.

In the Junior Class, of 88 members, the *first* grade in scholarship was assigned to Messrs. Allen, R. Clark, Simmons, Stedman, Stewart and E. Wright: The *second* to Messrs. Butts, Dowd, Knight, Maverick and Van Wyck: and the *third* to Messrs. A. Bowie, Coffin, Currie, W. Davis, Dobbin, Garrett, Halliburton, T. Haughton, Lightfoot, Marshall, Nicholson, J. P. Parker, Parks, Ross and Timberlake. Mr. Hobson attained the *second* rank in Mathematics, and the *first* in his other studies.

Mr. James Parker had not been absent from a Collegiate duty in three years, nor had Mr. Murphy been absent until he was taken sick about three weeks ago. Messrs. R. Clark, Dobbin, and Hogan have never been absent except when sick. Messrs. Butts, W. Davis, Foy, Halliburton, Hogan, J. P. Jenkins, and Wesson were always at their posts during the past year. Messrs. Allen, Bullock, Dowd, J. Harris, Hicks, Horney, Michie, J. P. Parker, Simmons and E. Wright had also exhibited commendable punctuality in performing their duties.

Among the ninety-nine Sophomores Messrs. Bartlett, Gaines, Hassell, Hinsdale, Patterson and Taylor were counted worthy of the *first* rank as scholars; then came Messrs. Andrews, Armstrong, Bellamy, Broadfoot, Cameron, Fort, Foscue, E. Martin, McIver, J. E. Moore, Timberlake, and Young. In the *third* rank were found Messrs. Blain, Clark, Covington, Fitzgerald, Fletcher, McFadyen, McQueen, McLaurin, A. McMillan, A. J. Moore, M. Moore, Ray, Russell, S. Smith, Staton, Wall and W. Whitfield.

In this class Messrs. Bellamy, Hassell, Parker, J. Parker and Patterson were entirely punctual during the two years of their College life. Messrs. Bartlett, Broadfoot, Cameron, Doss, Fort, S. Smith and Wm. J. Smith were not absent during the last year. Mr. Blocker had not been absent during the last session. Messrs. Andrews, Covington, Gorrell, Hadly, McQueen, Polk, Shaw, W. Whitfield and Young were very punctual in discharging their duties, and Messrs. Armstrong, Blain, Boyd, Cherry, Clark, Fletcher, Hinsdale, Holt, King, Lyon, E. Martin, McFadyen, McIver, A. McMillan, Richardson, Russell, Sutton, and A. Whitfield were noted as worthy of praise in the same respect.

At the close of its year, the Freshman Class counted sixty-nine members. Of these Messrs. Henderson, McAfee, Peebles, Washington and Young were reckoned as the *best* scholars. To Mr. Scales was assigned the *third* rank in Mathematics and the *first* in the other departments. To these succeeded Messrs. Craige, Graham, Kelly, J. B. Mitchell, Moore, Perry and Thomond as of the *second* rank. The *third* rank included Messrs. Battle, Carr, Franklin, Harry, Johnston, N. Kelly, Lane, Morrow, Ryan, Smith, Thomson, White and Willeford. Mr. Kennon attained the *second* rank in Mathematics and Messrs. Mathews and Reeves the *third*.

The *first* "*mite*" in punctuality for the year in their connection with the University was reserved to Messrs. Bunn, Franklin, Harris, Johns, Lee, Reeves, Scales and Tyson, inasmuch as they had never been absent from a College duty. Messrs. Barrett, Kelly, N. Kelly and Young had not been absent since they joined College. Messrs. Bond, Carr, Clement, McAfee, J. B. Mitchell, Moore, Peebles, Royster, Ryan, Shaw, Smith, Thurmond, Washington and Watkins were commended for their punctuality.

So much for the fervency in spirit and diligence in business exhibited by the 336 under-graduates of the University. Of these 115 attained in the first three grades of scholarship, or a little more than one-third. It seems that of the 115 "mitemen," 27 were counted as first rate scholars, that is, about a quarter of the distinguished students, or about one-twelfth of the whole number. We might present some curious results were the annual reports from the Faculty of the University examined for several years past in order to determine whether the fractions given above ever any law in the matter of "mites." We commend the investigation to some one who has access to the records of the University, and is fond of collecting and collating statistics.

THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETIES.

This was delivered by John Pool, Esq. of Elizabeth City. It chastely, concisely, clearly and pointedly set before the young people of the assembly not merely the advantages, but the indispensable necessity of a rigid training in intellectual exercises in order to the proper discharge of their duties in after life. Our country needs not so much men who have much learning as those who can use aright what learning they have. This power over one's mental possessions can be secured only by a patient continuance in exercises of continuous thought and constant communing with the minds of the active and liberal thinkers of the world. Good books written by great men are among the best companions with which a young man can surround himself. By their aid and incentives he will be encouraged to extend the boundaries of science in its various departments. So will virtue have free scope to manifest its principles and extend its life, and Liberty will diffuse its blessings over all the children of wrong and oppression.

Mr. Pool graduated at Chapel Hill in 1[illegible] when President Polk visited the University. While a student he practiced what as "the Orator" he enjoined, and his marked success in life shows that his precepts were most proper, both in their philosophy and in their application. However much many of his audience may have differed from him as to the justice and value of an *ad valorem* tax on riches in the pocket and in the field, surely none of them would have doubted that a State was most strong and most prosperous when its people enjoyed large revenues derived from an *ad valorem* on treasures in the head and in the heart.

ARCH-BISHOP HUGHES' SERMON.

The inhabitants of North Carolina form the most thoroughly protestant community in the United States—yet two of their eleven judges are Roman Catholics. Of the 436 students registered in the last Catalogue of the University not more than six are of the Arch-Bishop's faith. When the Arch-Bishop addressed the crowd that filled every nook and corner of the Chapel, his words did not fall on the reverential ears of more than twenty of his own followers. Not one of the Senior Class that invited him to address them called himself by the Arch-Bishop's name. Such liberality as this is very remarkable, to say the least of it. It forms an example which, whether it be repeated here or imitated elsewhere is not one which Romanists have set, nor is it one which they will quickly follow. Mere curiosity may have had much to do with the selection of the preacher for this time, yet it was promptly gratified; and it is to be hoped that the weighty words of truth and wisdom that fell from Dr. Hughes' lips will not be quickly forgotten. The text he chose is to be found in Matthew xxii. 34—40, viz: the reply of our Saviour to the temptation of the lawyer. Concerning it he remarked that the injunction to love God implied that those enjoined were in a degrad, sinful condition. The Angels who never fell need no such command. It implies that man has still a free-will whereby he chooses or refuses. Were he not free he could not receive commands either positive or negative, and his obedience would excite only such admiration as that which arises in contemplating the minute precision with which the planets revolve in their orbits, or the other laws of nature are fulfilled. Such obedience has no merit of reward. The love that our Saviour demands for God is not a mere manifestation of natural affection, an outburst of the sensibilities. It is a calm and ever present principle of the soul that is based on a recognition of God's most excellent glory—of His relations to His creatures and of their responsibility to Him. Nor was it at all inconsistent with a dread of Him as vindicating the majesty of His Law. On the contrary this fear must be where authority is and it is necessary as a stimulus that may secure from man the proper love to his fellow, and lead him to all holy obedience. Only he who loves God aright can love the law, the image of God's character, aright. So if one love not his neighbor whom he hath seen and whom God loves, he cannot love the invisible God nor keep any other of His commandments. Especially instructive was the Arch-Bishop's delineation of Charity as being a stream which so far from draining constantly retreated its own fountain, and increased its own volume as being entirely unselfish in its origin and aims and as being simple and uncompounded, notwithstanding the diversity of its manifestations. Like the dew-drop which sparkles on the grass, while it blushes on the rose and blanches on the lily. Most earnestly then did he counsel the graduating class to avoid the teachings of infidelity which misrepresenting our God, separated the soul from the source of its true life, and dividing man from man tended to reduce our compact society to the disintegrated condition of heathenism. In striking contrast he set the glory and luxury of the love to God which, apprehending the love and fear of God, restored the soul to His image, and that love to man which supports the soul amid the thousand schemes of an exhaustless benevolence.

The clock told that the sermon was an hour and three quarters long. Yet it was listened to with the closest attention till its end. It contained nothing that could have offended the most fastidious Protestant. Indeed were it not for his queer cassock, with its Doctor's cape and long string of red buttons down the front, and the massive gold cross on his breast, and the flashing Episcopal ring on his finger, no one could have told whether the speaker was a Methodist or a Presbyterian or a Baptist. It required a decided effort of the imagination, while he enjoined that love which keeps all the commandments of God, to recognize in the speaker the unhesitating servant of one who keeps from the people that scripture which only can thoroughly furnish them unto good works, and while he exalted the charity

hat never faileth, the sleepless minister of that Church which lighted the fires of Smithfield, ang praises to God over the horrors of St. Bartholomew, revoked the Edict of Nantes and still nurses with an awful curse each one who rejects her yoke, be he a prince on his throne or a serf in his cabin. The extreme simplicity of the religious services may have disappointed many of the simple protestants who gathered to see the representative of the mighty *"man of sin."* Sacred music by the band began and ended the services of the occasion. Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S. C., read a collect before and after the sermon on one side of the Arch-Bishop, while Father McNeiry, the Arch-Bishop's private secretary, stood on the other. Those who expected to witness a celebration of the Mass—or to be smothered with incense, or to watch little boys ring little bells, or be shocked by an idolatrous prayer to the virgin, were disappointed. Nothing in the services will keep the Seniors from attending constantly and with all seriousness to the shining of the lamp which Arch-Bishop Hughes held before them at this time—the lamp that leads to eternal day.

THE DECLAMATIONS.

The evenings of Monday and Wednesday were occupied by the candidates for distinction in declamation. Those from the Freshman Class were in name and subject as follows:

EXHIBITION OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

I.

1. Irish Enthusiasm—Whiteside. Julius C. Mitchell, Alabama.
2. Defence of O'Connell—Sheil. Richard H. Smith, Scotland Neck.
3. Battle of Ivry—Macaulay. Wesley L. Battle, Chapel Hill.
4. The South—Simms. William H. Reeves, Tennessee.
5. National Hatred—Choate. G. Lawrence Washington, Kinston.
6. Lone Star of Texas—Webb. Marandy R. Willeford, Texas.

II.

1. The Platform of the Constitution—Webster. John T. Harris, Franklin Co.
2. Monument in Independence Square—Rayner. Robert D. Graham, Hillsboro.
3. Mahmoud II. William J. White, Warrenton.
4. Mississippi Contested Election—Prentiss. John H. McGilvary, Fayetteville.
5. Feelings of an American towards England. I. Royster. Norman L. Shaw, Harrellsville.

It is not often that any class presents so good declamation as was this on the whole. Almost every one did well and some extraordinarily well. Messrs. Smith, Reeves, Washington, Willeford and Harris were conspicuous as possessing powers of declamation worthy of careful cultivation, for even now they attracted marked attention to their exhibitions.

The Sophomores presented the following names and subjects in competition with one another and with the Freshman Class:

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

I.

1. The Washington Monument—Winthrop. William W. Jones, Henderson.
2. Development of Southern Resources—Garland.—Aurelius C. Jones, Texas.
3. Speech of Spartacus—Kellog. John H. Bass, Georgia.
4. Destruction of Jerusalem—Headley. William Biggs, Williamston.
5. Irish Allens and English Victories—Sheil. S. Jay Andrews, Greensboro.'
6. Parrhasius—Willis. John W. Hinsdale, Fayetteville.

II.

1. The Invasion of States—Hunter. Henry C. Wall, Richmond Co.
2. Adams and Jefferson—Everett. Reul A. Stancill, Mississippi.
3. New Orleans—Maffit. James H. Polk, Tennessee.
4. The Abolition Party—Barksdale. Thomas G. Skinner, Perquimans Co.
5. Results of Abolition Teachings—Vorhees. Thos. W. Taylor, Granville Co.
6. Pies for the Union—Baldwin. William M. Fetter, Chapel Hill.

This exhibition was by no means of a high order. The average declamation was not good, and but few were listened to as if they might be encored. Mr. Andrews bore himself best. Messrs. A. C. Jones and Wall were among the next best. As compared with the speaking of preceding evening they must quickly yield the prize. The report shows that the faculty esteemed the scholarship among the Freshmen to be of as much higher a grade as the audience esteemed their declamation. An unusual storm disconcerted the audience on Wednesday evening and interrupted the quiet of the occasion. It may be that the Sophomores reverentially shrunk from a contest with the flashing and loud speaking elements, and so appeared to resign the prize to earthly competitors.

On Thursday the Seniors appeared before the public with their graduating exercises. The class counted the following eighty members:

GRADUATES.

Robert B. Adams, Yorkville, S. C.; Sydenham B. Alexander, Charlotte; Lawrence M. Anderson, Tallahassee, Fla.; George W. Askew, Columbus, Mi.; William W. Baird, Person Co.; Algernon S. Barbee, Chapel Hill; Alexander Barrett, Carthage; Junius C. Battle, Chapel Hill; Lewis Bond, Brownsville, Tenn.; William H. Borden, Goldsborough; John R. Bowie, Lake St. Joseph, La.; Sterling H. Brickell, Halifax Co.; William M. Brooks, Chatham County; Charles Bruce, Jr. Halifax Co., Va.; George P. Bryan, Raleigh; Richard A. Bullock, Williamsborough; Pierce M. Butler, Edgefield, S. C.; Alexander T. Cole, Richmond Co.; Daniel R. Coleman, Concord; Robert E. Cooper, Sumter Dist., S. C.; Thomas W. Cooper, Bertie Co.; S Venable Daniel, Granville Co.; Samuel C. Davis, Yadkin Co.; Edwin L. Drake, Fayetteville, Tenn.; John H. D. Fain, Granville Co., Horace Ferrand, Caldwell Par., La.; James O. A. Fogle, Columbus, Ga.; Samuel R. Franklin, Marshall County, Mi.; Woodson L. Garrett, Greene Co., Ala.; Charles E. Gay, Okitibbeha Co., Mi.; Jas. A. Graham, Hillsborough; Charles Haigh, Fayetteville; Edward J. Hale, Jr. Fayetteville; Edward J. Hardin, Columbia, Tenn.; William J. Hawkins, Chatham Co.; William W. Henry, Sunflower Co. Mi.; Samuel A. Hightower, Homer, La.; Thomas C. Holliday, Aberdeen, Miss.; R. Bruce B. Houston, Catawba Co.; H. Francis Jones, Thomasville, Ga.; Walter J. Jones, Milton; James Kelly, Moore Co.; John B. Kelly, Carthage; William J. King, Louisburg; Jarvis B. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; Eugene S. Martin, Wilmington; George S. Martin, Columbia, Tenn.; James B. McCallum, Robeson Co; James C. McClelland, Iredell Co.; Edwin T. McKethan, Fayetteville; Arthur N. McKimmon, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Jr. Raleigh; Cornelius Mebane, Mebanesville; John W. Mebane, Fayette Co. Tenn.; Augustin Micou, New Orleans, La.; Thomas S. Mimms, Todd Co., Ky.; William T. Nicholson, Halifax Co.; Oliver W. Pearce, Fayetteville; Reddin G. Pittman, Halifax County; Charles C. Pool, Elizabeth City; George McD. Quarles, Minden, La.; Tims Rial, Caldwell Parish, La.; Iowa Royster, Raleigh; Edward B. Sanders, Onslow Co.; Jos. H. Saunders, Chapel Hill; Erasmus D. Scales, Rockingham County; Farquhard Smith, Jr., Harnett Co.; Norfleet Smith, Halifax Co.; Thomas L. Smith, Newport, Tenn.; Edward G. Sterling, Greensborough; Hugh Strong, Chester District, S. C.; Richard L. Sykes, Columbus, Mi.; George W. Taylor, Homer, La.; Samuel M. Thompson, Florence, Ala.; John H. Thorp, Nash Co.; Vernon H. Vaughan, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; James A. Wallace, Pitt Co.; Samuel P. Weir, Greensborough; Cicero Whitfield, Lenoir Co.; Geo. L. Wilson, New-Berne; William A. Wooster, Wilmington.

The class presented the following scheme of exercises for the delight and approval of those of their audience who were the polite, the learned, the venerable and the fair:

FORENOON.

Sacred Music—Prayer.

1. Latin Salutatory—Iowa Royster, Raleigh.
2. Where Eloquence flourishes, Liberty must dwell—Junius Cullen Battle, Chapel Hill.
3. Moral Courage—James Kelly, Moore county.
4. Man Worship—Erasmus Decatur Scales, Rockingham county.
5. The Origin of Love, a Poem—Samuel Park Weir, Greensborough.
6. Literary Vanity—William John King, Louisburg.
7. The Sentiment of Honor—William Joseph Headen, Chatham county.
8. Emulation—its office in the work of Education—Thomas Watson Cooper, Bertie county.
9. The alleged Degeneracy of the Age—George Pettigrew Bryan, Raleigh.
10. The Social Duties of Man—William Martin Brooks, Chatham county.
11. The Study of Men—Hugh Strong, South Carolina.
12. Common Sense—Lewis Bond, Tennessee.

AFTERNOON.

1. Extemporaneous Speaking—Charles Carroll Pool, Elizabeth City.
2. Industry and Civilization—George Lovick Wilson, Newbern.
3. Influence of Speculative Minds—William Augustus Wooster, Wilmington.
4. Annual Report.
5. Degrees Conferred.
6. The Valedictory—Edward Joseph Hale, Fayetteville.

Sacred Music—Benediction.

[Between each speech, as above, the fine Richmond Armory Band performed an appropriate air.]

These efforts were creditable to the young men. Some of them ranged far above mediocrity. The Salutatory and the Valedictory are always listened to attentively, especially when they are well conceived and well delivered, as they were at this time. Messrs. Wooster, Wilson, Pool, Bond and Weir received favoring criticisms that were well deserved. Mr. Strong had already obtained the prize that was offered by the Editors of the University Magazine for the best contribution to its columns during the year. Indeed it was understood from their teachers that a large portion of this class had done its duty well while in College. About thirty of its members were communicants in various branches of the Christian Church. If their conversation is worthy of their profession, a valuable seasoning for society has gone forth into its midst from the University.

Besides these eighty recipients of Bachelor of Arts, the Senatus Academicus of the University conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on the following graduates of the Scientific School, viz: J. T. Douglass, R. T. Hailey, J. A. Prudhomme, G. C. Smith and S. K. Watkins.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on Messrs. W. L. Alexander, J. W. Graham, S. S. Jackson and J. L. Steward.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Alex'r Kirkland and Sidney Smith, who were members of the class of 1859.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Messrs. R. W. Anderson, T. C. Belsher, Rev. A. D. Betts, R. Bingham, G. M. Durkin, E. J. Gaines, J. W. Graham, J. Guion, T. N. Hill, T. S. Kenan, J. E. Lindsay, J. E. Logan, R. H. Marsh, J. Manning, A. McLauchlin, J. C. McLauchlin, H. McMillan, C. H. Mitchell, H. Mullins, J. M. Richmond, J. L. Steward, D. Stewart, Jr., H. R. Thorp, J. Venable and J. Wilson, graduates of the University of three years standing. There were no honorary degrees conferred at this Commencement.

The Marshal for this Commencement was Mr. Joshua G. Wright of Wilmington. He was most efficiently supported by Messrs. Coffin, Nicholson, Van Wyck and Walker. The prompt and decided attentions of these gentlemen materially assisted to diffuse comfort to audiences collected in the University Chapel. Doubtless many who were suffering from the pressure and heat therein heartily wished that the Trustees had used some of the bricks now in the new buildings to render their own position more comfortable. Nevertheless, North Carolinians should always regard a Commencement at their University as a time when all who can should gather at Chapel Hill, to refresh old acquaintances, form new ones, hail and inquire for old College mates, and welcome the young Alumni where the Fresh hope ere long to follow them.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—During the past week one of the Editors of the Observer relinquished for the time the labors of his vocation to make a hurried trip to Chapel Hill. What he saw there of the public exercises of Commencement has been graphically and accurately described in another part of to-day's paper by the friend whose devotion to Learning and to its chief fountain in this State has induced him for the third time to comply with our request to supply the Observer with the results of a year's labor in that noble Institution, the creature of the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers, which is re-producing wisdom and patriotism in the sons. We feel that it is good for us to have been there. The spectacle of more than 400 young men, the elite of our own and sixteen other States, with many of their parents, friends and sweethearts, attracted to witness the close of another year of their labors, the passage of another mile-stone in the journey of life, was pleasant and refreshing to one who has already turned his back upon many of those mile-stones. Then, too, came the cordial greeting from friends from all parts of the State (at least from Yadkin to Pasquotank,) whom we seldom meet, and with whom it is always a pleasure to meet. There too was, of course, the "venerable' President of the University, (as somebody has called him, and as other somebody has called us, with as little reason too, for there is no difference in our years,)—long may he live to fill his important office!—there was the faithful and laborious band of Professors, who are inadequately paid for hard service in one of the most responsible of all callings; the Tutors, who wisely, when they can, engage in some more agreeable profession—all making up an assemblage in which it is pleasant and refreshing to mingle. We have never attended a Commencement without wishing to be at every successive one, and without determining that nothing but necessity shall keep us away. Pride in our State, in her institutions, her citizens, her youths, and her women (if the ladies will allow us to call them by their true appellation,) is powerfully strengthened by such an occasion. We came away thankful that there are such things to be proud of, and to love.

The exercises of the Senior Class were generally highly satisfactory. It is spoken of as a Class of more than ordinary ability and correctness of deportment, and we can well believe it, from what we saw and heard. Among its "first mite men" were two beneficiaries of the Societies, and we presume there are in the whole College a score of beneficiaries of the two Societies or of the University itself. This is a notable fact, showing that there are three funds from which poor young men of marked ability can be assisted to acquire an education. But one of the most gratifying things that came under our observation was the fact that there was warmer applause among the students whenever an honor was accorded to one of these beneficiaries, than at any other time. The sons of the great and the rich and the proud nobly showed that they honored talent and genius, though these were indebted to charity for the opportunity to display themselves to the world.

The Annual Address by Mr. Pool is justly praised by our correspondent. It was of marked ability and delivered with appropriate earnestness and true eloquence.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, besides those already named, were Gov. Manly, (the oldest member of the Alumni in attendance,) Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Gov. Ellis, Judges Battle, Manly, and Biggs, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. James T. Morehead, Nicholas L. Williams, Paul C. Cameron, R. R. Bridgers, B. F. Moore, Rufus Barringer, Richard H. Smith, Josiah Turner, Jr., Rev. Dr. Curtis, and many private gentlemen who might worthily fill the places of public trust to which most of the above have been at some time or other elevated.

MR. BELL'S ACCEPTANCE.—On Thursday we had the pleasure of publishing Mr. Everett's Letter of Acceptance, (see 1st page of Weekly.) To-day we have equal pleasure in publishing Mr. Bell's. They are in admirable spirit, and all that conservative men have now to do is to work zealously and untiringly for their election.

The Post Office at Fair Play, Robeson county, has been re-established—James Connelly Postmaster.

A GREAT SPEECH.—The last Raleigh Standard awards extraordinary praise to a speech delivered in Raleigh on Tuesday evening last by E. G. Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large. It says,—

"The speech, which occupied nearly three hours, was listened to attentively, and produced a profound impression on the audience. We have heard many speeches during the last twenty years, and we can truly say that we never listened to as able a speech from a man of Mr. Haywood's age."

Unfortunately, the Standard furnishes its readers with but a very brief account of the points of this prodigious speech. But we confess that we are "profoundly impressed" with the little that is vouchsafed to us, of which the following is the only material part:—

"Mr. Pool's platform, which proposes to tax every thing, was thoroughly riddled. Mr. H. showed beyond all question that the Opposition platform *does* propose to tax every thing—"*all* property" and *every species* of property" according to value; that such a plan of taxation, if adopted, would reduce the tax on lands and slaves and on other subjects to such an extent as to leave $475,000 of the public revenue to be made up from *new* subjects of taxation; and that these *new* subjects must be and would be cattle, horses, hogs, household furniture, and many other articles of prime necessity."

We pass by the obvious disingenuousness of misrepresenting the Whig Platform as proposing to tax every thing—(keeping out of view the proposed "discrimination" in that platform)—instead of what it really *does* propose, viz: to confer on the Legislature power not now possessed to tax an immense property in slaves now exempted, though of all other kinds of property most needing the protection of the government maintained by the revenue from taxes. Our object is simply to expose the utter absurdity of Mr. Haywood's figures. The State needs $633,000 of revenue, of which it collects from white polls $51,000, leaving $582,000 collected from all species of *property*. According to Mr. Haywood, a reduction of the present taxes on all present objects of taxation to 10 cents on the $100 value would produce from them all only $107,000—for that is the difference between $582,000 as at present and the $475,000 which Mr. Haywood says must be "made up from *new* subjects of taxation."

Is there a shadow of truth in this? NO. Why?

The real estate in North Carolina was valued under the old assessment at $98,000,000, and under the new will be at least $120,000,000. The slaves, 330,000 to $40,000 in number, worth at least $600 on an average, are worth $200,000,000 more. Here are $320,000,000 worth of property in *two* of the *old* objects of taxation, which, at 10 cents on the $100, will produce $320,000 of the $582,000 required. This leaves only $262,000 to be raised from all other objects, old or new, instead of $475,000 from *new* objects alone, as Mr. Haywood says.

Truly may the Standard say, that such a speech as Mr. Haywood's must have made "a *profound* impression"—an impression of profound astonishment that an attempt should be made to gull the people by such a preposterous assertion.

But there is another view of the subject which Mr. Haywood does not appear to have taken. To produce $475,000, at 10 cents on the $100 value, will require $475,000,000 of property. Is it possible that there is such an enormous amount of property in North Carolina (exclusive of untaxed negroes) now altogether untaxed, as $475,000,000? That is the inevitable conclusion from Mr. Haywood's statement. Well, if there be such an enormous amount of wealth *at present untaxed*, contributing nothing to support the government which protects it, is it not time that it paid something to the State for that protection? Why should so much wealth be exempt? But we deny, emphatically, that there is any thing approaching to $475,000,000 worth of property, other than slaves, now exempt from taxation—"*new* subjects," as Mr. Haywood says.

And there is still another view which appears to have escaped Mr. Haywood's attention. There is but one point of difference between the parties as to taxation, viz: The Whigs propose to tax negro property, equally with other property: The Democrats propose to *exempt half of the negroes*. Exempting the negroes from taxation may drive the State, to meet its increasing wants, to impose increased burdens on present objects of taxation or to impose them on this large amount of *new* property which Mr. Haywood has discovered. So that conceding him to have stated facts correctly, his party say to the owners of this property as Rehoboam said to the Israelites: "Whereas my father did lade with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke: my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—One would think that sufficient statistical information has been furnished by our Comptroller to enable Democrats to make calculations with some approach to like results, even if those results were to be purposely erroneous. Nothing of the kind, however. The Governor said at Granville, negro taxes will be reduced by *ad valorem*. His organ at Raleigh says that they will be so increased as to drive them out of the State. Mr. Haywood, Elector for the State at large, says in effect that they will be whittled down to the little end of nothing; and Mr. Moore, Elector for the first District, says that they will be run up from $118,000 to upwards of $400,000! Evidently, there is a *mistake* somewhere. The queer part of it is that the mistakes made seem exactly fitted to the localities in which they occur.

THE UP COUNTRY.—It is pleasant to one residing among the sand-hills and the pines of this lower country to get on the red lands of the up country, rich as they are at this season with teeming fields of small grain, or beautiful for the "grand old ancestral oaks" which there abound. In our trip to Chapel Hill we saw more oats than we ever before laid eyes on, and that crop is very fine. The wheat is generally inferior. We learned that the farmers sow the "winter oats" almost exclusively, and that the crop this year will be more than double that of any previous year. The young corn generally looks well. We saw very little cotton.

The ride from Pittsborough to Chapel Hill was especially pleasant. A very tolerable road generally, a delicious atmosphere, fruitful fields, and rich foliage, are enough to satisfy any traveler who is content to plod on at less than railroad speed. By the way, with the aid of our Western railroad, we accomplished what has not we presume ever been done before, that is, traveled from Chapel Hill to Fayetteville between dawn and darkness. When the railroad is finished such a trip will be easily accomplished, with only about 27 miles of carriage road. During the ensuing Fall it is probable that a stage route will be established from Newton R. Bryan's, on the railroad, to Morrisville, by which the staging to Raleigh will be reduced to 30 miles.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—A correspondent has sent us an account of the late Commencement at this Institution. We regret that it is impossible to find room for it. Of the Address by Henry Mullins, Esq., the writer says, "It was all that the friends of the College could desire—elevated, grand and chaste, delivered with grace and ease."

We have not room this morning to notice an article in the last Wilmington Journal on the Covode Investigation. It must wait.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—4 per cent. by the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, and 5 per cent. by the Bank of Yanceyville.

STATE STOCKS.—Large sales of N. C. Bonds in New York on Thursday at 99. Virginia 98½.

CONVENTIONS.—Richmond, to-day. Baltimore, next Monday. The Squatter Sovereignty Democracy are holding great meetings at the North and preparing to celebrate their expected victory at Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.—The Africa, at New York on Friday. No news of interest, either political or commercial.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on Thursday last. The condition of the Bank was found very satisfactory, and authorizes the expectation that the semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent will be continued. The Bank has been in operation five years, has never lost a dollar by bad debts, and has accumulated (after paying the approaching July dividend) a surplus fund of upwards of $50,000.

Messrs. John D. Williams, H. Lilly, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterlöh, N. A. Stedman, Alex. Johnson, Jr. and Wm. McLaurin were re-elected Directors, and the Board has re-appointed the old officers, viz: Jno. D. Williams, President; J. W. Sandford, Cashier; Wm. Warden, Teller; and Jas. McGilvary, Discount Clerk.

COUNTY POLITICS.—The Democratic nominees for the Legislature, (with the exception of Mr. Cofield who has declined, being Clerk and Master in Equity,) and the candidates for Sheriff, announced themselves on Thursday afternoon last. So also did Messrs. A. H. Dewar and Silas W. Douglas, Harnett Democrats, announce themselves as candidates for the Commons.

This through with, Thos. C. Fuller Esq., assistant Whig Elector, addressed the people on the subject of *ad valorem*, and Mr. Wright, one of the Democratic candidates for the Commons replied. We had not an opportunity to hear the discussion. Our friends speak in terms of high praise of Mr. Fuller's speech.

The candidates, we suppose, will this week make their announcements at Harnett Court, and the canvass will then be suspended until the sheriff goes round to gather the taxes.

CANDIDATES.—The Whigs of Bertie have nominated for the Senate, Lewis Thompson Esq., for the Commons, Hon. David Outlaw and G. P. Henry.

The Whigs of Granville have nominated Col. Charles R. Eaton for the Senate, and for the Commons, Col. L. C. Edwards, and Messrs. James S. Amis, and Willie Perry, Jr.

In Hyde and Tyrrell, Jones Spencer is the Whig, and E. H. Sanderson the Democratic candidate for the Senate. In Hyde, Tilman Farrow is the Whig, and E. A. Fortiscue the Democratic candidate for the Commons.

Victor C. Barringer, Esq. has announced himself a candidate for the Senate in Cabarrus and Stanly, and W. S. Harris, Esq. a candidate for the Commons in Cabarrus. We have heard of no Democratic opposition.

In Northampton, the Democratic candidates are: for the Senate, M. W. Rogers; for the Commons, W. W. Peebles and M. W. Ransom, new converts. There was a row in the Convention, the old Democrats struggling for Democratic Candidates. But they were whipped, and Gen. Person to whom the Senate nomination was first given, withdrew in disgust.

GOV. ELLIS AND THE W. C. & R. RAILROAD.—We copied some days ago from the Rutherford Enquirer a statement that Dr. Mills, Senator for the Rutherford District, had said on his return from Raleigh last winter that he would never vote for Gov. Ellis again, on account of his lobbying against the Wilmington & Charlotte Road. Dr. M. publishes a card in which he states that he made the declaration because Gov. E. lobbied not against that road but *for* its rival, and that he has changed his mind and will vote for Ellis.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—The Alabama Democracy have just finished up two Conventions, one of the regular party, the other of the Douglasites calling themselves National. The regulars approved the action of their delegates to Charleston, and send them back to Richmond and Baltimore, instructed to pursue at Baltimore the course they pursued at Charleston if the action of the Convention is not thoroughly amended. The Douglasites sent delegates to Baltimore. Each party has put up a full Electoral ticket. Georgia has done very much the same thing, the only difference being that no Electors are yet named. The other Southern States opposed to Squatter sovereignty will take the same course we suppose.

The skies are brightening for Bell and Everett.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest in either House on Wednesday. The Senate was engaged in discussing a Louisiana Land case, and the House disputed over a contested election.

On Thursday, the Senate agreed to the House resolution for an adjournment on next Monday. There was no Thursday's Session in the House, but the Wednesday's Session lasted all night and to 12½ o'clock on Thursday, in all which time nothing was done.

On Friday, the Senate passed private bills, and the House turned out Barrett, Missouri Democrat, and put in Blair, Missouri Republican. A resolution was adopted in opposition to the President's protest against the authority of the Covode committee to investigate the acts of the Executive. Yeas 87, Nays 40.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Buckhorn, Robeson County; John S. McDonald, Esq., P. M. The office is on the route from Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, and will be supplied three times a week.

DIED,

At his residence, "Elysian Shades," in Robeson county, on the 14th ult., BURWELL BRITT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. He had been for a number of years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was possessed of many noble traits of character that endeared him to every one in the community in which he lived. His many acts of benevolence will not soon be forgotten. COM.

In Robeson County, on the 8th ult., after a protracted and very painful illness, Miss MARY McCALLUM, in the 78th year of her age. Miss McCallum had long been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. She bore her sufferings with a great deal of christian fortitude and resignation. Her Saviour whom she had so long professed and served, did not desert her; but was her comfort and stay in the time of her peculiar need. COM.

N. C. Presbyterian copy.

In Chatham county, near Gulf, on the 5th of May 1860, Mrs. ANN PALMER, widow of Robert Palmer, deceased, in the 88th year of her age. She professed religion more than forty years ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Bethlehem church, near where she lived, where she retained membership until her peaceful death.

Near Harrisville, Montgomery County, Mrs. ANN THOMAS, consort of James G. Cotton, and daughter of George and Nancy Bruton, on the 27th of April 1860, in the 29th year of her age. She was a most affectionate daughter, sister and wife. She had been from her youth up to the period of her death a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Prospect.

In New Hanover County, on 31st May, JAMES SHELDON, infant son of Isaac W. and Susan A. Grice, aged 5 months and 19 days.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina City Co. at Carolina City on Friday the 29th day of June. Stockholders are particularly requested to attend the same. By order of the President.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y Car. City Co.

June 7, 1860 25-tm

At the request of many friends I announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen Co. I can only promise if elected, to discharge the duties of the office as I have heretofore done.

B. FITZRANDOLPH.

Bladen Co., June 4. 24-te

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. BELL.

Letter of Mr. Hunt to Mr. Bell.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of President of the United States.

After a frank interchange of sentiment, in which the merits of all the distinguished candidates presented for our consideration were canvassed in the most friendly spirit, the Convention resolved, with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm, to place your name before the American people as the chosen representative of its principles of constitutional liberty and union.

With a just appreciation of your known moderation and justice; your uniform support of wise and beneficent measures of legislation; your firm and heroic resistance of the repeal of the Missouri compromise and all kindred measures calculated to engender sectional discord; and your life-long devotion to the union, harmony, and prosperity of these States, it was decided with one accord that you are the man for the crisis, and that with your honored name inscribed on our banner an earnest appeal shall be made to the people to rally for the preservation of our national institutions. We feel, one and all, that your election to the Presidency would insure the integrity of our Government, restore the peace of the Union, and afford an unfailing guaranty for the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

Reply of Mr. Bell to Mr. Hunt.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Official information of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Union Convention, of which you were the presiding officer, was communicated to me, by your letter of the 11th instant, at Philadelphia, on the eve of my departure with my family for my place of residence in Tennessee, and, diffident as I was of my worthiness, I did not hesitate to signify my intention to accept the position assigned to me by that distinguished and patriotic body. But for convenience, and under a sense of the propriety of acting in so grave a matter with greater deliberation, I concluded, as I informed you at the time by a private note, to defer a formal acceptance until after my arrival at home.

Now, that I have had all the leisure that I could desire for reflection upon the circumstances under which the nomination was made, the purity of the motives and the lofty spirit of patriotism by which the Convention was animated, as evinced in all its proceedings, I can appreciate more justly the honor done me by the nomination; and, though it might have been more fortunate for the country had it fallen upon some one of the many distinguished statesmen whose names were brought to the notice of the Convention, rather than myself, I accept it, with all its possible responsibilities.

Whatever may be the issue of the ensuing canvass, as for myself I shall ever regard it as a proud distinction—one worth a life-long effort to attain—to be pronounced worthy to receive the highest office in the Government at such a time as the present, and by such a Convention as that which recently met in Baltimore—a Convention far less imposing by the number of its members, large as it was, than by their high character. In it were men venerable alike for their age and their public services, who could not have been called from their voluntary retirement from public life but by the strongest sense of patriotic duty; others, though still in the prime of life, ranking with the first men of the country by honors and distinctions already acquired in high official positions, State and National; many of them statesmen worthy to fill the highest office in the Government; a still greater number occupying the highest rank in their respective professional pursuits; others distinguished by their intelligence and well-earned influence in various walks of private life; and all animated and united by one spirit and one purpose, the result of a strong conviction that our political system, under the operation of a complication of disorders, is rapidly approaching a crisis when a speedy change must take place, indicating, as in diseases of the physical body, recovery or death.

The Convention, in discarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the Government; wisely considering that the surest guaranty of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service. The pledge implied in my acceptance of the nomination of the National Union Convention is, that should I be elected, I will not depart from the spirit and tenor of my past course; and the obligation to keep this pledge derives a double force from the consideration that none is required from me.

You, sir, in your letter containing the official announcement of my nomination, have been pleased to ascribe to me the merit of moderation and justice in my past public career. You have likewise given me credit for a uniform support of all wise and beneficent measures of legislation, for a firm resistance to all measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and for a life-long devotion to the union, harmony, and prosperity of these States. Whether your personal partiality has led you to overstate my merits as a public man or not, in your enumeration of them you have presented a summary basis of all sound American statesmanship. It may be objected that nothing is said in this summary, in express terms, of the obligations imposed by the Constitution; but the duty to respect and observe them is clearly implied; for, without the due observance, in the conduct of the Government, of the Constitution, its restrictions and requirements, fairly interpreted, in accordance with its spirit and objects, there can be no end to sectional discord, no security for the harmony of the Union.

I have not the vanity to assume that in my past connection with the public service I have exemplified the course of a sound American statesman, but if I have deserved the favorable view taken of it in your letter, I may hope, by a faithful adherence to the maxims by which I have heretofore been guided, not altogether to disappoint the confidence and expectations of those who have placed me in my present relation to the public; and if, under Providence, I should be called to preside over the affairs of this great country as the Executive Chief of the Government, the only further pledge I feel called upon to make is, that to the utmost of my ability, and with whatever strength of will I can command, all the powers and influence belonging to my official station shall be employed and directed for the promotion of all the great objects for which the Government was instituted, but more especially for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union against all opposing influences and tendencies.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my high gratification at the nomination to the second office under the Government of that eminently gifted and distinguished statesman of Massachusetts, EDWARD EVERETT, a gentleman held by general consent to be altogether worthy of the first.

Tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and complimentary remarks with which you were pleased to accompany the communication of my nomination, I am, dear sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BELL.

To the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT.

THE JAPANESE.—The Japanese have left Washington. At Baltimore, they were received with great enthusiasm on Friday.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—At its recent session the Assembly unanimously declined to take any action on the slavery question, brought up by a petition.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 11.

Bacon—Very few sales since Monday. N. C. hog round on the street 11¾ to 12¾; Western Sides 11¾; Shoulders 9¾ to 10.

Cotton—Receipts high; a small lot of Extra sold on Saturday, to a manufacturer, at 10¾. We think the market price is from 10¾ to 10¾ for Good.

Coffee—Scarce and firm; sales mostly at 14¾ for good Rio.

Flour—No change; receipts light.

Grain—Large quantities of Corn arriving from Wilmington and selling at 2 12½ to 2 25 per bag. There is quite a demand for Peas at 1 10 to 1 15. Now is the time to dispose of surplus lots.

Turpentine firm at 2 40 for virgin dip, 2 20 for yellow dip, 1 20 for hard. Receipts larger than in any previous week this season.

Spirits—arriving freely and selling readily at 36 to 37.

Molasses—Cuba has fallen; sells at 32 to 30.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 9, 1860.

Turpentine, virgin 2 80, yellow 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 39¾ to 40. Rosin, Pale $3. Common 1 12½. Tar 1 80. No other transactions. Last sales of No. 1 Rosin 1 25, No. 2 1 15. Barrels, 20 hard spirits, 1 12½ to 1 37½. Flour, Super 6 60. Hay 1 20. Corn 70 to 73. Molasses, 100 hhds. Cuba at 24.

At New York, Cotton quiet and depressed at 11¾ for middling uplands. Southern Flour 5 75 to 6 15. Spirits steady at 43¾ to 44. Rosin steady at 1 35.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. LONG as a Candidate for High Sheriff of Richmond County.

June 11. 25*4t

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

April 16. 9-tf

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE FOUTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in July.

Tuition, $6 50, $9 and $12 per Session of five months. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., June 4. 25*3t

Presbyterian 3 times.

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception for the public at this place, on the 20th inst. The

RED SPRINGS

are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant, those who may visit my house.

TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 6. 25*6t

ATTENTION FARMERS!

THE attention of farmers and others trading at this place is again solicited to that most excellent article

"THE NATIONAL FERTILIZER,"

The great advantages and intrinsic value of which is beginning to be appreciated, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing,—to meet which a fresh and full supply from the Factory is now on the way and daily expected to arrive. All who are in want will find it to their interest to procure a supply and give it a trial. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE,

Agent for this part of North Carolina.

Fayetteville, June 8, 1860. 25-3t

Lime.

50 CASKS UNSLAKED, in good order, for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

June 11, 1860. 25tf

Ladies will have the

"EMPRESS" TRUNK,

THE newest style, the most desirable and far ahead of any other kind in use.

LADIES AVAIL YOURSELVES OF THE LOW PRICES at BALDWIN & CO'S., and secure one of these Travelling indispensables, **beautifully marked, free of charge.**

Ladies Super "Sole Leather" TRUNKS,

with Steel Springs, Iron Frames, and heavy Duck Canvass Covers, **marked free of charge,** for sale by

1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

LABORERS WANTED.

THIRTY LABORERS WANTED THIS DAY, to dig Ditch for Gas Pipes. To good hands One D

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 4tf
March 26, 1860. }

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 9*3m

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.

SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."
So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 9*tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Nathaniel Knight v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6w

T. N. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who tried it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 85-1Y*as

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 8tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 8. 97-tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 18, 1859. 57-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston.		WALKER, EVANS & CO. Charleston	
S. WYATT & CO.	"	ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.	
JAMES TUPPER, Esq.	"	HENRY NUTT, Esq.	"
H. C. PRESSLEY, Esq.	"	Rev. JAMES E. TAYLOR, Richm'd.	
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq.	"	Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California	
WILLIAM FETTIGREW, M. D	"	JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.	
Rev. W. B. CARSON, Ed. So. Bap		JOHN W. SEETON, Esq., Phila.	

March 9. 99-1Y

Catechism of U. States History,

By B. B. CARROLL—a Southern School Book.
March 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THE neat and airy HOUSE located on this mountain 5,746 feet above the level of the sea. The

Highest Hotel
IN THE UNITED STATES,

will be open for the accommodation of visiters on the 1st day of June.

New and Superior Attractions

furnished for the comfort and pleasure of the visiter who would refresh himself amid the cool breezes that blow fresh from the ever-green balsams on this great monument of nature.

The best of Servants

always in attendance to render every service needed by visiters. Ample accommodations for the ladies and gentlemen and their horses.

The Splendid View

from this house is unequalled from any point west of the Rocky Mountains. Parties can visit the High Peak and return to the Mountain House the same day—witnessing from that point the magnificent summer sunrise and sunset of our mountain land.

There is a Hotel at the foot of the mountain kept by Mr. Alexander—where parties can rest before commencing the ascent to the Mountain House. The Law School of Hon. J. L. Bailey is also located at the foot of the mountain.

Persons can get conveyance from Asheville, from W. T. Dickenson at the Eagle Hotel, who keeps a good stock of Horses, Hacks and Buggies.

For further particulars of this mountain see Colton's Mountain Scenery.

THOS. T. PATTON.
Asheville, May 1860. 21-4t

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. HYMAN of Scotland Neck, N. C., this day becomes a partner in our House, and for the future the style of the Firm will be

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.

On the 1st of September next, a branch house will be opened in Norfolk, Va., under the name of HYMAN, DANCY & CO., to be conducted by JOHN H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

DANCY & HYMAN.
New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

WE beg to call the attention of our friends and the public to the above notice, particularly those tributary to Norfolk. By this arrangement we shall be able to give our patrons the advantage of both markets, either for the sale of Produce or purchase of supplies, *charging but one Commission.* All produce consigned to the Norfolk House, will be sold in this market, whenever we think it to the interest of the owner.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
124 Pearl Street.
JNO. S. DANCY, late of Tarboro', N. C.
JNO. H. HYMAN, of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 66-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.

LONDON & BRYAN,

Commission Merchants,
No. 32 India Street,
BOSTON.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜

REFER TO
R. P. BUXTON, Esq., H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r, Fayetteville; GOV. ELLIS, Raleigh, DR ROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington; WATSON & MEARES, N. Y.; McPHEETERS & GHISELIN, Norfolk.
March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

R. M. ORRELL.

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

H. GRAHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered,
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23. 11-1m*tf

LARGE STOCK!

NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Summer Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—
PRESERVED GINGERS AND CITRONS, &c.

Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

Jewelry.

Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Cameo Sets, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.
WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.
PIPES.—Meerschaum and German, Cherry Stem, Cigar Holders, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY, RAZORS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand. Lemon Syrup, Ginger Wine, Currant Wine, Ginger Brandy.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.
May 28, 1860. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,

Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,
—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 8tf

No. 34 Hay Street.

J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

CORN, PEAS, MEAL AND FLOUR.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SNUFF, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

TURPENTINE HACKS AND PULLERS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SOAP, STARCH AND CANDLES.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

WELL BUCKETS, WELL AND RAFT ROPE.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

FRESH COVE OYSTERS, HERMETICALLY SEALED. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SUGAR BUCKETS, BAL BOXES, AND MARKET BASKETS. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

COFFEE MILLS AND COTTON CARDS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

A GOOD STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., For sale by W. H. CARVER.
May 23. 20-3w

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜

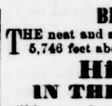
100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted must call and settle.
Feb 16 92-tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.
DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.



We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 30. 13tf

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents. ☜

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country. ☜

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. ☜

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**
April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1860.

Aaron H. Sanders vs. Hiram Allen, Adm'r of Reubin Reynolds.

Petition to remove an Administrator.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the said petition will be held ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April, A. D., 1860.
21*6w] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

J. G. Pinnix v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Thomas C. Haltom v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

SPIRIT BARRELS.

A GOOD ARTICLE can be found at Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan's, Col. C. E. Leete's, P. Taylor's, and A. Holmes's.

See the Barrels and learn the price.

J. M. BEASLEY.
May 23. 21*4t

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will [open] July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, [as low] sion. Tuition also the same, varying from $[illegible] and charged from time of entering, unless in [case] protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, [and] we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to [give] superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev P. [illegible] SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER,
Sec'y Bd Trus
May 30. 23-3[illegible]

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will [open] on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $10 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music [extra] with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Assistant.
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 23-4*pd

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage it have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and [illegible] Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10*pd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of [illegible] years experience, who has received his education in one of the best Classical Schools in the South and [illegible] designs to follow teaching as a profession.

Address immediately, stating full particulars,

ALPHA
Carthage, N. C. 23-9*pd
Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange [illegible] N. C.

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity of Moore County, I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of James W. England, on Thursday the 21st day of June next, **Three Tracts of Land,** on the North side of Deep River, in said County. The first tract that known as the Ambrose Brewer land, containing **118 Acres;** the second, the tract on which the said James W. England formerly lived, containing **150 Acres;** the third, the James Dyer track, containing **200 Acres.** The three said tracts form a contiguous body bounded on the East, South and West principally by Deep River and the lands descended to the heirs of the late Brem Boroughs, and on the North by the old James Boroughs land, the lands of J. J. Martindale and others.

Terms, Six months credit, bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
By C. DOWD, Deputy.
May 30 23*3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned subscriber, having been appointed by the County Court of Moore county, N. C. Commissioner to sell the remaining

Slaves, (fifteen in number,)

belonging to the estate of the late Dr. CHARLES CUMMERS, dec'd., will accordingly expose the said Slaves for sale at the Court House in the town of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. Among the said Negroes are valuable cook, house girls and boys, and good field hands, all young and very likely.

The terms will be ninety days credit, the purchaser to give bonds with approved security.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
May 18, 1860. 21-5*pd

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, or those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are stamped with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, besides the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the